correspondent's memory, increase the number of miles of road which the State is asked to build to 955. No one knows how many more new roads will be projected, but it is safe to say New-York ratiroads

will not be modest in their demands. Previous legis-The following is the bill reported by Mr. Murphy in the Senate on Friday, from the minority of the Judiciary Committee, to provide for submitting the amended Constitution to the electors of the State:

SECTION 1. The amended Constitution proposed by the Section 1. The amended Constitution proposed by the Sensitiutional Convention which closed its sittings at the lity of Albany on the 28th day of February, 1888, shall be abmitted for ratification to the qualified electors of this state at the general election to be held on the Tracklay succeeding the first Monday of November next, in the

reference to other general elections.

SEC 4. The votes so given shall be canvassed by the several Boards of County Canvassers at the next meeting thereof after such case tich, and the agaregate results in Amended Constituti Article," then the said proposed judicury article shall t onstitution in regard to sunrage for men of color shall e added at the end of section 1 of the second article hereof; but if a majority of the ballots so indorsed shall outsin the words "Against the property qualification or colored men," then the said provision in the present constitution shall be deemed to longer a part of the Con-

Constitution shall be deemed to longer a part of the Constitution of this State.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to enuse the said proposed Constitution, together with the forms of the ballot as herein specified, to be published in two or more newspapers in each of the counties of the State, at least twice prior to the said election. If there shall be only one newspaper in any county, such publication shall be made therein; but no neglect or failure to publish shall impair the validity of such election.

SEC. 7. It shall be the daty of the Secretary of State to include in and cause to be published with the election hotices for the said general election a notice in substance and effect as follows: "Pursuant to an act of the Legislature passed — 1803, the Amended Constitution proelectors of the State at the general ejection to be held on the Tucsday succeeding the first Monday of November next, and at some lection cach elector will be entitled to vote separately for or against such amended constitution, except the judiciary article, for or against the judiciary article, and for or against the prop-arty qualification for colored men." No failure or omis-sion to give notice shall impair the validity of such no-

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE CANAL CON-TRACT SYSTEM.

In the Senate on Thursday Senator Stanford, from the Capal Committee, reported in favor of the passage of the following bill for the abolition of the canal contract system; The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assem

de ement as follows:

or: The act excited "An act to provide for the letting of cer al repairs by contract, peaced April 15, 1854;" also, "An ac an act to calarge the powers and define the define of the Con Board," peaced Narch 14, 1857, and the act entitled "As act &

Any person or persons who may hold any of said unern Any contractor or contractors who shall have or hold any con

Commissioner shall neutry the Auditor of the Carol Department of the amount thereof. By treas; and no payment shall be made for any change or expense isomred for repairs, except as bereinsfter provided.

SEC. B. The Commissioners of the Canal Pand, shall, from time to time, designate and appoint some suitable person, payments on each division of the canals, whose duty it shall be, once in each moth, to visit his division, and pay oil claims, accounts, and renchers for repairs that shall have been duly sworm to by the forward, certified by the Superimentedent, approved by the Canal Commissioner, and unlitted by the Auditor of the Canal Department. The said vouchers shall be field in the offices of the Auditor of the Canal Commissioner, and unlitted by the Auditor of the Canal Department, there to remain on record. And the Auditor shall cause the publication once each mouth; in the Sixte paper, the amount of material and cost price thereof, purchased the preceding menth for use upon the canals.

SEC. B. Sixth of the said paymasters shall excelute and file in the Canal Department a bond to the people of this State, conditioned for the faithful parformance of his duit, and also for the faithful expenditure and payment of the mours which shall be intrusted to him, is such sentences as the Commissioners of the the alley and compensation of each of the said paymasters, which shall not expend the repairs of the canal by another shall be alleged and compensation of each of the said paymasters, which shall not expend of the repairs of the canals by contract, shall be and the same are hereby repairs of the canals by contract, shall be and the amount of the popular law the repear of any former law, which he true should be any then existing office, whose appointments thereoff.

any former law, which is true sholished any there existing office, whose appointment was vested in the Canel Board or the Contracting Board, shall not be decised and taken to revive such office, or the power to make any appointment thereto.

Sac. 11. Whosever any contractor shall deliver up and surrender his contract to be canceled under the provisions of this act, and the same shall be accepted by the Canel Board, after the full performance of the conditions thereof, such contractor shall be entitled to receive from the Canel Commissioner in charge a draft upon the Andler for the amount of the mency deposited as scent; for the performance thereof, together with the interest thereon, and also a draft for the sum or sums that would be due to the contractor if this act shall be held or construct the first their provisions thereof, contract the same of sums that would be due to the contractor if this act shall be held or construct to affect any action now pending, or any right of action now existing, nor any powers conferred upon the Attorney-Caneral, to bring action upon are concerning any contract for cast irepairs, or any action brought by him and now pending.

the and tow pending.

SEC. 14. Any Superintendent, Regimeer, Poreman, Contractor, or other SEC. 14. Any Superintendent, to cause of this State, other than as berein provided, are nerely repealed.

SEC. 14. Any Superintendent, Regimeer, Poreman, Contractor, or other SEC. 14. Any Superintendent, receint, voucher, estimate or statement, false

GENERAL NOTES.

The Union Pacific Company are bunding machine shops at Cheyenne, which will give employment

Gen. Grant and Dr. Merle D'Aubigne of Switzerland have been made life directors of the "Evangelical Advertising Association."

The Cleveland Leader thinks that between kleptomama and insanity the Ten Commandments are having a hard time of it in New-York.

The Daily Press of Augusta, Ga., "Respectfully suggests" to its Southern exchanges, that "the task of ridiculing and abusing Mrs. Lincoln be left to the England is now paying \$75,000,000 a year for

her standing army. It is to reduce this expenditure that all the British regulars are to be withdrawn from Canada early next Summer. The people of Buffalo are discussing the question whether to build a bridge over Buffalo river, or

dig a tunnel under it, following Chicago's example. A tunnel would cost about \$360,000. A gentleman in Sacramento has sued a woman for breach of promise, putting his damages at \$20,000. Verdict for the defendant. The Sacramento Union calls

it a "he breach of promise case." Dr. George B. Loring of Salem, Massachusetts, in his lecture on "Jefferson and Lincoln" draws a comparison between the two statesmen, showing a striking similarity in their characters.

Pittsburgh has a "model" dental "establishment," in which about 150 sets of false teeth are manufactured every week. The proprietor employs steam power and a large corps of assistants.

war in New-Oricans-the "Louisiana State Lottery Co," and the "Alabama Mutual Aid Association." Each has obtained an injunction against the other from two differ ent judges. A young man living near Nashville, Tennessee, shot the lover of his sister hast week while the mar-

riage ceremony was being performed. The girl caught her lover in her arms, and had the ceremony concluded before his death. Mr. Dorsey of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, provided dinners last Eunday to the convicts of nearly all the New-England State Prisons, and for those at Auburn

only, enjoyed his hospitality. People in San Francisco, wishing Chinese women as servants, frequently pay their passage from China. A complaint has recently been made that these women are often "stolen" by other parties, who intend

in this State. More than 2,000 prisoners in New-England

to "sell" them-whatever that may mean. A bill against prize-fighting has been introduced into the Ohio General Assembly. It punishes, by a fine of from \$50 to \$500, any person who reports a prizefight, or who prints or causes to be published any de-

The Chicago authorities have dropped the French word "Boulevard," in its proposals for city improvements, and substituted the word "Avenue." Chicago Times proposes, fannily enough, but seriously, to

use the English translation, "Bulwark." Breckinridge's pathetic story about the fidelity of his old body-servant, Tom, proves, on Rebel authority, to be mere remance. A Southern paper says m is " hand and glove with the Radicals, and up to all the devilment of that devilish set of devils."

The Gospel Banner publishes a letter from the Rev. S. H. McCollester, who is traveling in the East and has visited the remains of the Maine colony at Jaffa. About 25 now remain, and they appear to be doing well, though they have endured great hardships. Adams, their leader, has left the country, much to their joy.

A young lady, who is indignant at the typographical errors in her first published poem, expresses herself as follows:

I wish I had that editor about half a minute:
I'd bang him to his heart's content, and with an A begin

The gas issuing from rock crevices on the

western line of Pennsylvania, along the Ohio River, has been ignited by some of the inhabitants, and travelers passing at night see huge flames jetting out here and The effect is said to be both sublime and startling. The more superstitious people of the surrounding country think the flames the beginning of the final con-

near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has returned the following original verdict on the death of a girl by suicide: That the said Catherine Reamer, being seduced and moved by the devil, at Shalertown aforesaid, did feloneously and of malice aforethought, strangle and murder herself, against the peace and digmty of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Festus Campbell, a colored man of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, can speak six er eight different languages correctly and fluently. He has traveled in Europe number of seasons, and but recently returned from a trip through Italy, Syris, the Holy Land, and Egypt. He has acquired by his own exertions a comfortable fortune. The Democratic town authorities recently struck his name off the list of jurors because he was a "nigger."

The Chief of Police in St. Louis has a letter before him from an indignant wife in Illinois. It is dated January 28, and begins as follows:

Respected Sir I am riting To you for information Concerning my husband I received a letter directed to him from St Lewis from Some woman that keet to him calling him dear husband I wish you would go to the —house and learn what Right she has Calling my Husband Hern." To the Chief of Police, St. Louis:

T. P. Parker, the "great poet" of Philadelphia, contributes a "piece" to The Morning Post, entitled 'The Inauguration of Gen. Grant in all his Glory." Here are the two best stanzas-reference is made to the final

battle before Richmond: The Rebels see clearly that I am not a monse My horse for the battle—his name is Mury; By the Fourth of next March I will be in all my glory.

George S. Twitchell, jr., the Philadelphia murderer, seems to realize his situation, and spends much time in reading religious works and listening to his minister, Dr. Bringhurst. He is quiet and docile, his manner being described as amiable and winning. He still protests, however, that he knows nothing of the crime for which he is to be hanged. A movement has been made by citizens of Philadelphia to secure his par-

don by Gov. Geary. The Dominican priest? Minjeard, celebrated for his preaching in France a few years ago, has become insane. His advent sermons at the Madeleine some eight years ago attracted numerous crowds; and his first charity sermon produced 14,000f., exclusive of the rings starm and threw into the velvet bag of the collectors He has belonged to the "Secular clergy" for some time. having retired from the Dominican order on account of some misunderstanding. He is now about thirty-six

Many members of the Massachusetts Legislature visited the Harvard Zoölogical Museum on Wed nesday afternoon, on invitation from Prof. Agassiz. The Professor, in addressing them, said that one-third of the \$75,000 appropriated by the State had been received and promptly duplicated by private subscription, and he had no doubt the remainder would also be duplicated and claimed under the conditions of the grant. The design for the new building, if completed, will make it the noblest cabinet of natural history in the world. The front, as laid down in the plan, will be seven hundred feet long. The section now built is overcrowded with

Among those who received invitations to the last series of festivities at Compelgne was Rosa Bonheur, who, in declining the invitation, wrote to the imperial chamberlain who sent it to her, that she would be strangely out of place in court circles. The Empress who saw the letter, then addressed a few lines to Rosa Bouheur, in which she assured her that if she could not visit her (the Empress), she and the Prince Imperial would shortly take the liberty of visiting Rosa Bonheur. As the great Rosa is at heart a republican, it is said that the attention with which the Empress tries to overwhelm her

XLTH CONGRESS-3D SESSION.

SENATE WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1869. Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) presented a memorial of the Union League in relation to frauda in naturalization and elections. Also, a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, asking Congress to suspend action upon the bill to provide for the construction of a bridge across the East liver, until the Commit-tee appointed to investigate the matter shall have re-

ported on M.

Mr. MORGAN (Rep., N. Y.) presented a memorial of
the National Academy of Design, asking the passage
of a copyright law. Also, a preamble and resolution of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, against
secret sales of Government bonds and gold; and a memorial of the same body similar to that presented by Mr.
Conkling in relation to the bridge over the East River.
Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.), from the Commutecom Foreign Eclations, reported a joint resolution authorizing
Commander Charles H. Baldwin and Lieut, W. A. Clark
of the United States Navy, to necept of a gold medal from
the King of the Netherlands, and a similar one authorizing Lieut, W. A. Clark of the Navy to accept a gold medal
from the Emperor of the French.

Mr. HOWE (Rep., Wis.) introduced a bill to grant lands
to the Superior and State Line Railroad.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., VI.), the Senate
took up the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office law. Mr.
Edmunds said the bill as it had come from the President in the exercise of the power of appointment and removal. The Senate Judiciarry Commutice had not thought
it wise to do that, and had therefore reported an amendment modifying the bill, so as to permit the President to
suspend a civil efficer whenever in his judgment the public good may require it, subject to the approval of the
Senate, and without giving specific reasons for such suspension. The majority of the committee, of which he was
not one, had thought it fit that the heads of the Departments should be subject to refavoral at the will of the
President alone, and had reported an amendment to that
effect.

Mr. MOETON (Rep., Ind.) was in favor of the total re-Mr. MORGAN (Rep., N. Y.) presented a memorial of

ments should be subject to removal at the Whith President alone, and had reported an amendment to that effect.

Mr. MORTON (Rep., Ind.) was in favor of the total repeal of the law. He believed it was a mistake in the beginning, and did not believe the public services ever had been in any way benefited by it, but on the contrary felt satisfied that the law had been used to some extent to put thieves in office, and to throw upon the Senate the odium of putting and keeping them there. He liked the amendment proposed by the Committee so far as it allowed the President to choose the members of his Cabinet, and thought the idea of ever depriving a President of that power absurd; but the part of the amendment which would allow the President to suspend an officer during the session of Congress without giving reasons for such suspension, would make the bill worse than the law it proposed to repeal.

Mr. HOWE did not think it wise to except Cabinet officers from the general provisions of the law. He could not agree with the Senator from Indians (Mr. Morton) as to the effect of the Tenure-of-Office bill upon the public service, and he believed an honest President could just as readily dispose of a dishouest officer under that act as he could before its enactment.

Mr. THAYER (Rop., Neb.) expressed the hope that the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds) would press the bell upon the attention of the Senate every day until it should pass, and he was in favor of passing it in the form in which it had come from the House, unconditionally repealing the law. The discussion continued until the expiration of the morning hour.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Constitutional Amendment.

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The Senate resumed the consideration of the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. DAVIS was entitled to the floor, but said he felt too unwell to speak, and yielded the floor to Mr. Doolitile.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (bem., Wis.) said: I look upon the proposition contained in this preposed amendment as one which goes to the foundation of our system of Government. Ours is a divided system. We have a State Government and a Federal Government, and the citizens owe allegiance to both. Neither of these Governments is endowed with absolute sovereignt; cach is colowed with limited sovereignty. The States are sovereign except so far as they have parted with their sovereignty under the Constitution of the United States; and the Federal Government just in so far as the Constitution of the United States; and the Federal Government just in so far as the Constitution of the United States has clothed it with sovereignty. From the imperfection of human language it is impossible to define the position of the State Governments subtle federal Government so clearly as to leave no room for donbt; but there are some points in the Constitution where these powers are so clearly defined and distinguished that no man in his senses can be for a moment mistaken in regard to them. Upon the question whether the power to regulate suffrage should be delegated to the Federal Government, so undoubted, so positive, that even Mr. Hamiton, the great representative, I might almost say the incarnation of Federalism, was compeled to sefuriting and opinions of the Constitution of the United States a power in the General Government to control the question of suffrage, and the elections in the States, would be calculated to destroy the Government of the States. Let that is what this amendment proposes to do. The power which this amendment proposes to do. The power which this amendment proposes to confer upon Congress will compet the General Government to appoint judges of election to count the votes in the States and secure the results of the colored vote; for this constitutional provision which you propose is nothing more nor less than a mere declaration, unless Congress have power to legislate and carry it into effect. Necessarily, therefore, the power of enforcing it must go with it; and, if that goes with it, where is to be the ends How many officers of the Government must be sent into the States to take the attempt to put such a provision in the Constitution would show a premeditated design to destroy the State Governments. I maintain that the right to fix the qualifications of voters is essential to a republican form of government, and that no State which has not the right to determine for likelf who shall and who shall not vote can be called republican, for it has lest the power to govern itself. This is not a proposition by way of amendment of the Constitution; it is a proposition by way of revolution—a proposition to overturn the Constitution and the very idea in which it was bern and in which it has lived, and the destruction of which our republican institutions cannot surtruction of which our republican institutions cannot au-rive. Unless we can resist this centralizing tendency and revive among our people more love for the States and more respect for the rights of the States, our liberties are gone. Mr. Doolittle cited from the successive informs and acts of the Republican party, extracts showing, as he claimed, a steady advance toward cen-BAYARD (Dem., Del.) followed. He denied that

Mr. BAYARD (Dem., Del.) followed. He defied that the General Government could proparly, under any cir-cumstances, assume the right to control suffrage in the States. As to the special object of the amendment, the enfranchisement of the negro, he regarded it as an exper-iment which, if carried out, must result disastrously to the black race; because he held it to be a well-estab-lished truth that where two races of men in one country are so different in organization as to prevent their fusion, consider of political power must result in a conflict be-

organity of political power must result in a conflict be-tween the races. To woman suffrage Mr. Bayard de-clared himself opposed upon general principles.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Rep., Oregon), fearing that the amend-ment proposed by him, to insert the words "natural born" before "citizens" in the constitutional amend-ment, as reported by the Judicary Committee of the Senate, would be misunderstood, withdraw is

ment, as reported by the Jadiciary Committee of the Senate, would be misunderstood, withdrew it.

RECONSTRUCTION IN GEORGIA.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.) submitted the following Soncurrent resolution, which was ordered to be printed:

Wherea, The question whether the Siste of Georgia has become and a satisfied to representation in the two Houses of Congress in sow productions.

ing and underformand; and,

Whereas, By the joint resolution of Congress, passed July 20, 1963,

entitled "A resolution excluding from the Electoral College votes of
States lately in rebellion, which shall not have been reorganized," it was
provided that no electoral votes from any of the States lately in rebel-

for should be received or consider for Freeheat of the United States, and the among other things, such State should have become entitled to representation in Congress, pursuant to not in Congress in that behalf, therefore, Readed by the Scaate, the House of Representatives concurring, That on the assembling of the two Houses on the Second Wedfreslay of February, 1809, for the consting of the electoral votes for President, as practical by law, and the joint rules of the counting, or emitting to count the electoral rotes, if any which may be presented as of the State of Georgia, shall not essentially change the result; in that case these shall be reported by the President of the Senate in the following manner: "Were the votes presented as of the State of Georgia shall not essentially change the result; in that case these shall be reported by the President of the United States, —votes, in in either case — is elected President of the United States, —votes, but in either case — is elected President of the United States, —votes, but in either case — is elected President of the United States, which is not entire to even the consideration, but Mr. Feasemeten objected, and it went over:

Warress, Gen. Barcan Assattant Commissioner of Patents, having, under orders of the Genanisationers, unde an examination and report upon contracts made in that office, implicating a frem under the style of bennear from his room and committed a most brital assaul, and then satisfied the letter of the iway by appearing before a Justice of the Peace of the district, confessing the assault, and submitting to a list of \$25 therefore.

Recoved, That the Committee on the Judiciar ple instructed to inquire whether any further legislation is required to protect officials of the Government in the honest and faithful discharge of their families.

Mr. HOWARD GRep. Michel, from the Committee on Pacentle Ruilrond, spatial of the Northern Pacific, the Atlantic and Pacific, the Southhern Pacific of California, the Little Rock, Arkaniass Valley and Fort

Now Mexico to a function with the nouthers feaths of Calleria, an the Colorado liver.

Mr. Wilson (Rep., Mass.) wished to be understood that the minority of the Committee reserved the right to make separate reports.

Mr. MORGAN made a minority report against the bill because he thought it leexpedient and injudicious for the Government to guarantee the bonds of any rallway company to any extent or for any purpose; also because there were special objections to guaranteeing these bonds, imposing in the aggregate an obligation upon the Government of \$144.000.000. there were special objections to guaranteeing these bonds, imposing in the aggregate an obligation upon the Government of \$144,000,000.

On motion of Mr. STEWART (Rep., Nev.) the order for

On motion of Mr. STEWART (hep., Nev.) the order for an overling sees in was received.

Mr. CORBETT (Rep., Oregot) then briefly addressed the Senate in advocacy of his amendment excluding Chinament and Indians, which, he said, he had proposed because he thought it would be most anwise to admit to citizenship a race of pagans, who worship wooden gods, and who, if allowed to vote, would come over from China in vast numbers and take possession of the whole Pacific coast.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem., Del.), who had a large pack-age on his desk, said he intended to address the Senate upon the proposed amendment, but preferred not to do age on his dock, said he intended to address the Senate upon the proposed amendment, but preferred not to do army, and Mr. DODGE, from the minority of the Committee, offered another amendment for the reduction of the army, and Mr. DODGE, from the minority of the Committee, offered another amendment on the same subject.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts offered still another.

United States in the exercise of the elective franchise in any election, therein, or in the qualification for office in any State, on account of race or color, here, religious faits, religious, or property.

Mr. SUMNER moved to go into Executive seasion, which was lost, and at 4 o'clock the Senato adjourned till Monday, at 12 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BROOKS (Dem., N. Y.) presented a petition of the New-York Chamber of Commerce against any further secret sales of Government bonds or gold.

Mr. MOORE (Rep., N. J.) presented the potition of shiptowners of Lowisport, Me. praying the intervention of Congress to protect all engaged in navigation from thegal action by State and unnichal corporations.

Mr. Kellley (Rep., Pa.) presented the protest of the Yates County Agricultural Society, of New York, sgainst opening the markets of the United States to the productions of the Dominion of Canada, through a new treaty of reciproeity, so-called.

Mr. GETZ (Dem., Penn.) presented two memorials from efficients of Reading, Fenn., praying for the repeal of the

citizens of Reading, Penn., praying for the repeal of the duties on imported barley. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

men.

The Committee on Military Affairs being called for reports of a private character, bills were reported from that Committee and passed as follows: For the relief of Samuel H. Moore, private, of the 5th Ohio Volunteers; for the relief of the heirs or legal representatives of Charles C. Cook; 7th Pennsylvania Volunteers; for the relief of Cortain companies of acouts and guides organized in Alsabama; for the relief of Capt. George W. Short, 63d Ohio Volunteers; for the relief of Bonjamin Malone, late additional paymosster in the army, and his sureties, releasing them from liability for \$88,000, Gevernment funds, of which Paymaster Malone was robbed in Washington on the 23d of February, 1864, without full or negligence on his part. This latter bill was, after considerable discussion, referred to the Committee of the Whole on the Private Calendar.

Adverse reports were made from the Military Committee on claims of officers for three months pay proper under the act of March 3, 1865, beyond the limits fixed by the law; and on the memorial of the Common Council of Pittsburgh, for the removal of the Allegheny Arsenal beyond the city limits.

Mr. GARF (ELD) (Rep., Ohio), from the same Commit-

yond the city limits.

Mr. GARI IELD (Rep., Ohio), from the same Committee, reported a bill for the relief of John E. Recaide and his sub-contractor. After debate the bill was passed.

The morning hour having, at 1:30 o'clock, expired,
Mr. HOOPER (Rep., Mass), from the Committee of
Ways and Means, reported a bill to prevent the further
increase of the public debt, and for other purposes, and
asked that it be printed and recommitted, he giving notice that he would call it up next week. The bill is as
follows:

Be it cancled, de., That so much of any cristing law as anthorizes the
irace of books by the Secretary of the Treasury, except for the subtice the.

gentleman from Massachusetts to indicate the time when he would call up the bill, as it was a very import-ant bill, and there should be a full House to consider it. In his opinion it should be passed.

Mr. HOOPER said he proposed to call it up about the

In his opinion it middle proposed to call it by account Mr. HOOPER said he proposed to call it by account middle of next week.

Explanations in reference to the second and third sections were made by Mr. SCHENCK to show that they were not plagtarisms from another hill introduced by Mr. Judd, and referred to the Committee on Eanking and Currency, and by Messrs. Judd, Randall, and others, on the same subject. The bill was then ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. El A (hep., N. H.), rising to a privileged question.

Postmaster General, and all other heads of Departments, to reseind all contracts with that firm.

Mr. KERR (Dem., Ind.) objected to the introduction of the joint resolution, because there was no evidence before the House to sustain it.

Mr. PAINE (Rep., Wis.) from the Executive Committee, reported a bill to remove legal and political dissbillties from a large number of persons in the reconstructed States. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill regulating the reports of National Banking Associations. Ordered to be printed and recommitted. The bill requires the National Banking to make their reports to the Controller of the Currency on the first Monday of every month, in hea of the quarterly and monthly statements now required, the reports for the months of January and July to be published in some newspaper at the expense of the banks.

The House then, at 2 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Ferry in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill.

sideration of the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. BLAINE (Rep., Me.), who has charge of the bill, stated that in view of the sentiment of the House, as pre-

stated that in view of the sentiment of the House, as pre-sented in the discussion yesterday, he had been authorized to propose amendments to the bill, which would reduce the amount \$10,000,000.

A discussion aprung up between Mesars. ELDREDGE (Dem., Wis.) and BLAINE, on the abbject of the purchase of Ford's Theater, in the City of Washington.

Mr. BLAINE spoke of the building as the place in which

Mr. BLAINE spoke of the building as the place in which the greatest tragedy of modern lines took place, and remarked that it was very ungracious on the part of the gentleman from Wisconsin to find fault with the Secretary of War because the place where that great tragedy was enacted had not been left open as a place of vulgar amusement. Did the gentleman mean that?

Mr. ELDREDGE-I wish to state that I intended to make no charge other than this: That the Secretary, as I am advised, took possession of that building without the authority of the law.

Mr. BLAINE—The wrong that the gentleman alleges is that whereas that building was the scene of that merciless tragedy of the 14th of April, and while Congress was not to convene for nine months, the Secretary of War stepped forward, and using the power of the Government, said that the building should not be devoted to profane, and possibly even obscene, amusements. He did

ment, said that the building should not be devoted to pro-fane, and possibly even obscene, amusements. He did that with the approval of the vast loyal masses in the United States, and I should regret to know that a gentle-man, even on that side of the Homes, should object to that action of the Secretary of War.

Mr. ELDREDGE—I wish not to make any charge against any gentleman, but I repeat that such acts ought not to be done without authority of law, and when the gentleman from Maine says it was a place of profame and obscene anusements. I ask him what he means to be un-derstood by that. Would the President of the United States have been assassinated in that building if he had not been called there by love of the amusements to which the gentleman refers—and on a day, too, which some say ought not to be violated in such a manner I deny that a theater is a place of obscene amusements.

ought not to be violated in such a manner I I dany that a theater is a place of obscene annaements.

Mr. BLAINE—I medified it by the word "possibly."

Mr. BLAINE—I think that this discussion has gone far enough. I will close it with the remark, that if at this late day the gentleman from Wisconsin, or any other gentleman on that side of the House, desired to criticise acts which he may think to be outside of the Constitution, and outside of the laws, he made a very unfortunate selection when he attacked that act of the Secretary of War, for among the many acts that commend the name of Edwin M. Stanton to the patriotic people of the country for all time, that will have been among the last that will be remembered with praise.

Mr. ROBINSON (Dem., N. Y.) suggested that the building should be turned over in fee simple to the family of President Lincoln.

resident Lincoln.
Mr. Mt[Li.InS (Dem., Tenn.) gave his views on the subject, to the great amusement and edification of the long.
Mr. SCOFIELD (Rep., Penn.) made the point that the

discussion was out of order, and 'he Chairman so ruled. Mr. WINDOM (Rep., Minn.) moved to reduce the ap-propriation for the Quartermaster's Department from \$5,000,000 to \$3,000,000, and proceeded to state facts show. ing the waste, extravagance, and corruption of Quarter-masters at distant posts, at the same time expressly re-serving the Department at Washington from the applica-tion of his remarks. After considerable discussion the amendment was rejected.

viding that the commanding officer of a post may lease any vacant land or buildings belonging to the post to civillars, and turn over the proceeds to the Treasury.

civilians, and turn over the proceeds to the Treasury.
Adopted.

The item appropriating \$1,000,000 for the arsenal and armory at Rock Island, Ill., one half of the amount to be applied to the construction of the bridge connecting Rock Island with the cities of Rock Island and Davenport, gave rise to considerable discussion. Without disposing of the subject the Committee rose.

The following are the reductions made in the bills by the various amendments adopted: For recruiting service, from \$99,000 to \$150,000; for pay of the army, from \$15,000,000 to \$150,000,000; commutation of officers of subsistence, from \$2,000,000 to \$1,500,000; quartermaster's Department, \$5,000,000 to \$3,500,000; Quartermaster's Department, \$5,000,000 to \$3,000,000; quarter, from \$2,000,000 to \$1,000,000; milicage for officers, from \$2,000,000 to \$1,000,000; commutation of the army, from \$8,000,000 to \$1,000,000; commutation of the army, from \$8,000,000 to \$1,000,000; commutation officers' quarters, from \$2,000,000 to \$1,000,000; commutation officers' quarters, from \$2,000,000 to \$1,000,000; military surveys, \$200,000 struck out.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Military

Mr. SAULSBURY—I will say to my friend from Missouri, that this is a question of such magnitude, of such vast importance to my country, that it flad it unnecessary to convert to writing what I have to say in the discussion of it. I shall trust to the "impiration of the hour." [Laughter.]

Mr. WHISON submitted the following form of amendment:

There shall be no discrimination is any State among the cliticans of the United States in the exercise of the elective franchise is any eightlined for the number of collects left in the army in therein or in the qualification for disc in any State, on account of race of the previous control of the property.

Mr. SUMNER moved to go into Executive session, which was lost, and at A o'clock the Senate adjourned till

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

with a book half filled, in which Jaffree Emisen was the last name written, and the lisk not dry. At 3 o'clock the Committee divided, part going on with the McRiver-Whalen case, and the others giving their attention to the Zimmer-Campbell case. The testimony in the case of Zimmer against Campbell did not differ materially from that reported in The Tribure hast week, except the testimony of Grabam, who stated that Campbell offered him money to conduct a canvass in his favor.

A Sub-Committee also heard some unimportent testimony in the case of Hawkins against Deckers. The Committee how have these three cases under headway, and a

mittee now have these three cases under headway, and large amount of testimony is yet to be heard. They me again to-day at 10 o'clock.

THE NINTH-AVE. ARSON CASE. In the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder J. K. Hackett, the Ninth ave arone case, which
has excited great interest, was concluded, on Saturday
morning. Joseph Reil, who was remained for seutache,
after acknowledging his guilt in the nifair, was in at-

morning. Joseph Roll, who was remanded for sedence, after acknowleeging his guilt in the affair, was m attendance. The trial of Frederick Baden, accused of arson, was resumed. At the conclusion of the testingary, the case was opened for the defense. The counsel attempted to praye the good character of the prisoner. He asserted that the Fire Marshall had been interested in securing a conviction, and the Insurance Company also deshed to avoid the payment on the policy. The Assistant District Attorney, Roberts C. Hutchings, esq., closed the case. Recorder Hackett charged the Jury that the prisoner was accused as an accessory before the fact, and that if they believed that the prisoner was concerned in the arson, they should bring in a verdict of guilty. The Recorder re-stated the prominent points in the case, and said he did not believe the imputations organist the Fire Marshall were warmined, and that he believed the Fire Marshall were warmined, and that he believed the Fire Marshall and in the case thoroughly, efficiently, and conscientionsly discharged his duty. The case was then submitted to the Jury at 1 p.m.

They came in at 2 p. m., with a verdlet of guilty on the second count, as accessory before the fact. The counsel for the prisoner made in effectual motions to stay ludgment, and then to stay the sectione. He then asked for a mitigation of the extreme penalty of the law, on the cround of the prisoner's negative good character, and

ers, said that a slight mistoke had cleared them of the accusation of arson in the first degree. After referring to the infamous mature of the crime, he said he knew no reason for the mitigation of the contenes, and pronounced sentence of ten years each at hard labor in the Sixte Prison. The Court then adjourned to Monday morning at it a morning at il a. m.

In the Supreme Court Chambers, before Judge Cardoze, the following case was adjusted. The mother of Emma Martine demands from her husband the possession of their child aged but three months. The respondent, who is the steward of the St. Denis Hotel. the possession of their child aged but three months. The respondent, who is the steward of the St. Denis Hotel, maswers that his wife has separated herself from him ander the influence of her family, that she voluntarily rave up the child to him, and that he fears her family? There may entrange his child when she is able to unlerstand them. After taking proceedings in Court the parties compromised, the mother's father giving a bond to maintain the child and keep her within the invisitence of the Court and the father plane allowed to wait the

In the Kings County Surrogate's Court, be ore Wm. D. Veeder, esq., the wills of Jacob Eif of B m, and Barbara Heernlein of New-Lots, were adm b probte last week. Letters of administration muted on the estates of Elizabeth Kobinson, Pal

CRIMINAL

The following wills were admitted in the The following wills were admitted in the Surregate's Conri, during week suding Feb. 6, 1899; Careline Dueukel, George A. Beck, Francis Kroemecke, Marcia White, Effzabeth A. Mavatt, Charlotte Son, Isaac Arnold, John S. Armstrong, Eliza I. Barber, Adam Hoffman and Jacob S. Miller. Letters of administration grasted on the estates of Susan Oakley, Plache McCoon, Olaf A. Ipson, George L. Gimpelein, James Cartoll, Annie Wade, Leuis Glaser, Robert H. Jarmson, William A. Phelps. Samuel Lemon, Rose Drum, John Costello, Lawrence Lee, Morris Mannery, Patrick Carr, John Brady, Daniel B. Jaylor, Edmund Helmsen, Anna Ruger, and Bachel Ann Watson.

At the Tombs Police Court, vesterday, Justice At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, Justice Dowling committed John Sullivan, hving at No. 44 Oliverst., for having, on Saturday evening, been guity of a murderous assault on his wife Elica. They had quarried when intoxicated, and John cur his wife on the hand with a knife, causing a bad wound... For having stolen from Thomas Cummittes, of No. 17 Vandowaterest, a watch worth 4500 while he was with her in the low den No. 103 Chatham st., Justice Dowling on Saforday committed Catharine Leonard to the Tombs... Michael Ganon, a barfonder, was committed for having forced an entrance into the apartment of Anh Reilly, at No. 7 Duanest. Juring the absence of the occupant, and stolen a st., during the absence of the occupant, and stolen a snawl and other articles, valued at \$20... Louis Marshall, of No. 67 Cherry-st., was committed for having, as alloged, stolen a due bill for \$10, the property of James W. Keed, and collected and appropriated the amount obtained from the office No. 11 South-st.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, before

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice Dodge, Peter MoDonald, aged 50, residing in Tenth-ave, near Thirty-first-st., was pesterday committed in default of \$2,200 bail on the complaint of Mr. John Morris, who said that about two months ago some \$200 worth of horse shoes were stoken from his shop, No. 250 fentilave, and that a few days ago some of the stoken property was found in the pusacssion of the prisoner.... James Healy, aged 18, was committed without bail on the complaint of Mr. Simeon Louckes, a clerk in the employ of the "Lackawama Coal Company," who alleges that the prisoner was a party to the assault perpetrated on him a few nights ago, when leaving the office of his employers with the day's receipts and when he was robbed of \$108.... Samuel House, aged 28, residing at No. 347 Shat Twentleth-81, was committed in \$1,000 bail on charge that he had stoken \$50 worth of table cutlery belonging to John Fiynn, the proprietor of the restaurant No. 53 Broadway... Samuel C. Watson and his wife Mary were yesterday sent to the Island for six months for keeping a disorderly house at No. 523 Washington st... On the morning of Feb. 5 the residence of Robert Harrison, No. 57 Macdongalest, was entered by burglars, who carried away a gold watch and chain, valued at \$250; also a gold topaz seal, a pistol, a silver watch, and \$25 in currency, the whole amounting in valou to \$300. By the efforts of Capt. Dickson of the Green wiches, Police Station, John Gregory, John L. Morgan, and Charles Adams were arrested and a portion of the property found with them. John Hedden, the remaining member of the burglarious confederacy, was arrested on Saturday with the gold topaz seal, in base party was a prested on Saturday with the gold topaz sout in this possession. He was yesterday committed in default of \$3,000 bail.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I—OYER AND BUNDAR —No Circuit Edouble.
SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—PART II.—Held by In-GRAHAM, J. Court opens at 10:39 a. m.—Nos. 978, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1014, 1029, 1074, 1032, 1040, 1046, 1032, 1036, 1036, 1036, 1036, 1030, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1086, 1092, 1076,

DOS., 1032.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.—Held by CERKER, J. Court opens at 10\frac{1}{2}, m.—Nos. 10\frac{1}{2}, 308, 519, 824, 635, 947, 1002, 949, 1221, 875, 869, 1011, 816, 301, 983, 1242, 921, 321.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by SUTH-

The Assembly Committee on Privileges and | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS—I P. M.

1,000 Tenn 05 e-c. 61 200 MH & St P. 61 200 Cer's Pinaly;
200 Pacific Matl. J144 100. 64 200 Cer's Pinaly;
100. 151 100. 64 200

> THE COURTS, 1351 @1351.

Government bonds continued strong and active from continued heavy purchases for shipment and investment There was also heavy purchases made to cover short contracts by the hears. The short interest continues very large, and bonds of all classes are in brisk borrowing de

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXC. ANGE .- FIRST CALL

000 U 8 6a '51 Cour. 112] 4 000 U 8 5a 10 40 Reg. 1000 U 8 5a 10 40 Reg. 1000 U 8 5a 10 40 Coup. 1000 U 8 5a 10 40 Coup. 1111

of a project which was brought forward last year, and summarily disposed of with scarce 'v a vote in its favor We allude to the proposition to authorize the Treasury Department to convert registered bond's into coupon bonds. The conversion of coupon into regis; ered bonds, as now authorized by law and practiced by the Department, is a good thing, as it affords the means of safety and protection from loss to the holders of our bonds, who are beginning to contemplate with alarm the danger of which are almost only taking place. But the reverse operation of converting the registered bonds back in compons should not be allowed. The country cannot & millions of bonded debt floating through it by conversion both ways would open the door. We do not want to see the enormous Treasury printing establishment restored to its largest proportions under circum There is no public necessity whatever for the convergen of registered into coupon bonds, such as exists for the ean get into registered form, and kept there, the better it will be for the holders and for the country. The bond thieves who are driving an active business all over the country, have quite field enough for their operations their interest by increasing their opportunities.

State bonds were dull with small sales. Tennessee

Railway shares were feverish. At the opening the market was firm, but after the Pourd there was alls position shown to realize, and prices fell from july per cent. New-York Central sold at 102, 1002, closing at 1015. The opinion of the street appears to be that the directors will apply to the Legislature to allow the scop to be converted into stock. Until this is done the certificates will continue to be attached to the thek as heretofore. The books will be reopered in a lew days, to allow transfers to be made, preparately to paying the semi-annual dividend of 4 per test Island advanced to 13%; North-Western common, 64; North-Western preferred, 224; Fort Wayne, 119. Passans 1023. After the I o'clock Board Pacific Mail declined to 112, and the whole market became unsettled, declining from \$21 per cent. There was no Second Board, but

Government Bonds closed strong and very active at

quotations at the 10:30 n. m. Board as follows:

Cumberland Cast ... 261 37 Harlen Cumberland Caal 26 37 Hartem 133
Weils, F. & Co. Ex. 25 30 Hartem 273
Athers Rayres. 45 49 Hartem 284 Hersheld and Breder's 159
Athers Rayres. 665
Utited Stairs Express. 45 665
Merebauds Union Ex. 134
Quicknive. 23 24 To & Wab. Perf. 38
Cantell. 133 1138 St. Paul Preferral. 75
Cantell. 134 Missouri 66 85 New Tennossees. 67 62 Missouri 68 115
New Tennossees. 67 62 Missouri Southers 149
Virginia. 61 62 Missouri Southers 149

The following were the bids for Bank stocks: Mcrchands 27 Merchands 27 Merchands 27 Shoe and leather.

American 10 Carn larchangs 17 St. Nachands 17 St. Nachands 17 St. Nachands 17 Commences 18 Commences 18 Commences 18 Commences 18 Carnet 18 Merchands 18 Carnet National 18 Lark of the Republic 16 Carnet National 18 Lark of the Republic 16 St. Pourth National 18 Lark of the Republic 16 St. National 18 Larch 18 Carnet National 18 Larch 18 Larc

Money was casy as usual on Saturday when tender desire to make two days' interest. The offerings were large at 506 per cent on Governments and at 1 per cent

SATURDAY, Feb. 6-P. M. Gold opened at 135%, sold at 135, closing at

nard.

There are intimations from Washington of the revival

per cents, 621,063; new bonds, 61; Alabama 8 per cents, 99; Alabama 8 per cents, 65; Georgia 7 per cents, 92. Rallroad bonds were offered in small amounts. North-Western Convertible bonds sold at Oli; Fort Wayne 54s, 934 : Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw 1sts, E. D., 85 : Capton sold at to; Western Union Telegraph was firm at 37783; 117 and declined to 1f2; on moderate sales. The shares of the Adams Express Company have been registered at its Union Trust Company and are now called at the fleards; he sales to-day were made at 681 3.50. American Mer-

chants' Union sold at 481.

dealings were kept up in the Long Room until 24 o'clock Prices were dull, and the amount of transactions very ight. The market was dull and unsettled at the close!

Messrs. Puleston, Raymond & Co. report the cluster